FBIS DAILY REPORT

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[BORBA 20 Jun]

LONGTIME PARTY MEMBER, CUCI, DIES OF CANCER

AU231658 Tirana ZERI I POPPULIT in Albanian 19 Jun 86 p 1

["Death of Comrade Gafur Cuci, AWP Central Committee Member -- Obituary"]

[Text] On 17 June 1986, Comrade Gafur Cuci, member of the AWP Central Committee, died after a serious illness (cancer).

Gafur was born on 24 January 1922 in the town of Gjirokaster. Under the influence of the progressive ideas of the time -- from a very young age, indeed from his schooldays-- he joined a communist group early in life. Like all young people, and the whole nation, he responded with hatred to the fascist occupation and soon became an active fighter in the War of National Liberation organized and led by our glorious party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at its head. Early in 1942 he was accepted as a member of the communist youth organization and in May 1943, following the call of the party, he joined the partisan ranks in the band of Rreze e Korces, later, in larger units, he was entrusted responsibility of a deputy commissar of a band, battalion, and brigade, and finally commissar of a division. With weapons in his hands as a partisan, and also in the political sphere, he fought until the complete liberation of the fatherland was achieved.

In recognition of his merits and revolutionary qualities, he was accepted as a member of the Albanian Communist Party (now the Party of Labor) in June 1943, and he maintained his membership with honor until the end of his life.

After, the liberation of the nation Gafur worked in responsible posts, in the ranks of the army and in sectors of the economy, becoming a deputy minister in the Ministry of Industry. Later he was entrusted with important duties in the apparatus of the AWP Central Committee.

In all the tasks entrusted to him, he served the cause of socialism with his entire strength, he was distinguished as an able organizer and manager and a devoted communist. For his work and loyalty to the party, he was elected a member of the AWP Central Committee at the 7th AWP Congress.

For his contribution before and after the War of National Liberation, the Presidium of the People's Assembly decorated Gafur Cuci with various medals and orders.

With the premature death of our Comrade Gafur Cuci, the party has lost a devoted member, a friend, and an unforgettable comrade-in-arms. His family has lost the person dearest to them.

Adil Carcani, Lenka Cuko, Simon Stefani, Prokop Murra, Xhoxhi Robo, Piro Kondi, Miti Nito, Migal Bisha, Myqerem Fuga, Hatixhe Samarxhi, Pertef Xhiku, Veiz Pipa.

ZIMBABWEAN-BULGARIAN COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED

AU250902 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

["Joint Communique on the Official visit to Bulgaria of Canaan Banana, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe"]

[Text] On the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB] Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, paid an offical visit to the PRB from 19 to 21 June 1986.

Canaan Banana laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum and paid his respects at Georgi Dimitrov's tomb. The president of the Republic of Zimbabwe visited denotable sights in Sofia and Plovdiv.

Talks took place between Todor Zhivkov and Canaan Banana; they were held in a friendly atmosphere.

The chairman of the PRB State Council briefed the president of the Republic of Zimbabwe on the PRB's all-around success in building the developed socialist society and on the main tasks of the country's socioeconomic development, outlined by the 13th BCP Congress. Canaan Banana gave a briefing on the efforts being made by the people and government of the Republic of Zimbabwe for the progressive development of society along the road of socialism, as defined by the Second Zimbabwe African People's Union -- Patriotic Front Congress.

The two state leaders voiced their satisfaction with the state of friendly, mutually beneficial relations between the PRB and the Republic of Zimbabwe, which are developing successfully in the political, economic, scientific-technical, and cultural fields. Both sides also stressed the need to continue making use of all existing opportunities for the further expansion and deepening of cooperation.

Todor Zhivkov and Canaan Banana exchanged views on topical international problems. They noted with satisfaction that the positions of the two countries on the most important issues coincided or were similar.

The PRB and the Republic of Zimbabwe expressed serious alarm in connection with the dangerous tension that has arisen in the world due to the militaristic course followed by the most aggressive circles of imperialism. The Zimbabwean side expressed its support for the large-scale initiatives by the socialist community countries for halting the arms race, adopting effective measures for disarmament in the fields of both nuclear and conventional weapons, eliminating chemical and other weapons of mass destruction, and preventing the militarization of space.

Canaan Banana was informed about the situation in the Balkans and the PRB's consistent peace-loving policy in this region, which is aimed at making it a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons and at strengthening trust, good-neighborliness and cooperation.

The need was emphasized for uniting the efforts of all countries and peoples in the struggle for peace and disarmament, for international security and cooperation.

In the talks, an important place was given to the situation on the south of Africa. Bothsides declared their support for the immediate granting of independence to Namibia and strongly censured the apartheid policy of the Pretoria regime and the aggressive actions of the Republic of South Africa against the "Frontline States." In expressing their unreserved support for the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa for national and social liberation, and against imperialism, racism, and apartheid, the two leaders stressed the urgent need for the complete adoption by all states of comprehensive, obligatory sanctions against the Republic of South Africa.

Todor Zhivkov and Canaan Banana also spoke out for the final elimination of the vestigaes of colonialism, against neocolonialism, and for a new international economic order.

The state leaders of the PRB and the Republic of Zimbabwe stressed the great importance of the activity of the Nonaligned Movement and wishes the movements forthcoming summit conference in Harare success.

The Bulgarian side emphasized that the hosting of this conference and the Republic of Zimbabwe's assumption of the Nonaligned Movement shows recognition of Zimbabwe's international authority.

Todor Zhivkov and Canaan Banana voiced their satisfaction with the talks. The president of the Republic of Zimbabwe expressed cordial thanks for the warm reception given to him and the officials accompanying him. An invitation was extended to Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov to visit the Republic of Zimbabwe; it was accepted with thanks.

CHNOUPEK HOLDS TALKS WITH IRAN'S VELAYATI

LD251929 Prague CTK in English 1813 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 25 (CTK) -- Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati highly praised the favourable development of political dialogue between his country and Czechoslovakia when he opened talks with his Czechoslovak colleague Bohuslav Chnoupek this afternoon.

In a discussion marked by mutual understanding reflecting the traditional friendship of the two countries' peoples, the ministers agreed that the results achieved in mutual cooperation, as well as the economic potentials of Czechoslovakia and Iran are a good basis for a more dynamic development of economic contacts.

In an exchange of views on major international topics Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed Czechoslovakia's support for the Soviet proposal to build a comprehensive system of international security, which calls for concrete steps in the military, political, economic and humanitarian spheres, so that the course of events is away from confrontation and military rivalry to peaceful coexistence.

Bohuslav Chnoupek informed the Iranian guest of the results of this month's session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee in Budapest and underlined the importance of its appeal for radical cuts in armed forces and conventional aramament.

'Ali Akbar Velayati informed his Czechoslovak colleague of the Iranian Goverment's stands on the actvity of the Non-Aligned Movement in connection with its forthcoming summit in Harare.

He expressed full support to the anti-imperialist struggle of the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America which found expression recently in his visit to Nicaragua and Cuba. He pointed out the urgency of solving acute problems of the Middle Easte crisis, especially implementation of the legitimate rights and just demands of the Palestinian people.

Speaks at Dinner

LD252243 Prague CTK in English 2054 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 25 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia received with sympathy the anti-monarchic revolution in Iran, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said this evening and appreciated Iran's anti-imperialist positions in the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement.

Speaking at a dinner he was giving for his Iranian colleague, 'Ali Akbar Velayati, he noted that the policy of imperialist and militarised forces, especially in the USA, has now taken the form of neoglobalism, as the recent aggression against Libya and threats against Iran and Syria have shown.

Together with our allies we are convinced that our aim to ensure peaceful coexistence of states having different social systems is realistic. Therefore we give much energy to building the foundations of a comprehensive system of international security, the Czechoslovak minister said.

He voiced the conviction that the possibilities exist to achieve political solutions in areas of conflicts and tension. This fully applies also to the Middle East crisis. Czechoslovakia regards an international conference attended by all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Soviet Union and the USA as such a solution. It supports all efforts which would lead to a halt of the actions of war between Iran and Iraq and install a just and honourable peace, Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati stresed that after the overthrow of the monarchy Iran took a new foreign policy line and actively joined the Non-Aligned Movement.

He underlined the rich tradition of Czechoslovak-Iranian reltions and voiced the conviction that they will further extend to the benefit of the nations of both countries.

He wished the Czechoslovak people much success in their work for the prosperity of their homeland.

Calls Meetings 'Constructive'

LD261054 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] The Czechoslovak and Iranian foreign ministers, Bohuslav Chnoupek and 'Ali Akbar Velayati, respectively, held a final round of talks at Cernin Palace in Prague today. The two representatives exchanged views on topical questions of mutual contacts and on the main problems of the international situation. They also summed up the results of their talks and termed them businesslike and constructive. Bohuslav Chnoupek and 'Ali Akbar Velayati agreed in noting that the talks have brought new incentives for developing Czechoslovak-Iranian cooperation.

STROUGAL MEETS GREEK MINISTER, PRAISES POLICY

LD241749 Prague CTK in English 1203 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Agamemnon Koutsoyiorgas, Greek minister of the interior in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today. In the course of the conversation, Sterougal said this visit to Czechoslovakia is an event which influences in a positive way the development of all-round friendly relations between both countries. He briefed the guest on the peace efforts of socialist countries focused on the reduction of international tension, disarmament, and the development of fruitful cooperatin between nations of the world. He praised highly the foreign policy of the Greek Government, which is guided by the principles of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social system. Both representatives also examined possibilties for the further broadening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

STROUGAL DELIVERS GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

LD241749 Prague CTK in English 1203 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 24 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak Government program focuses attention above all on speeding up the country's socioeconomic development, Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal said here today.

Delivering a government statement at the joint meeting of the House of the People and House of Nations, the premier said the immediate task is to complete and approve the draft 8th Five-Year Plan for 1986-90, which will be submitted to the Federal Assembly in the second half of this year. He recalled the need to ensure the planned economic growth with the existing level of fuel, energy and material resources. He stressed the necessity of modernizing and re-structuring the production base, and speeding up scientific and technological progress, involving above all a long-term comprehensive program of electronization of the economy, development of the nuclear power industry, the food industry, boosting development of [words indistinct] rational use of natural resoursces and housing policy.

Speaking about indispensable structural changes in the economy, Lubomir Strougal said that in 1986-90 Czechoslovakia intends to further reduce the share of energy- and investment-intensive kinds of production -- coal industry, metallurgy and production of building materials, while boosting selected branches of the engineering industry, particularly electrical engineering; special branches of the chemical and pharmaceutical industries.

Structural changes in the fuel and energy complex will involve promoting the nuclear power industry. In 1990 nuclear power plants will account for 30 percent of the total electricity output, and for 50 percent in the year 2000. Referring to the latest accidents in nuclear power plants in some countries and to the experiences from Chernobyl, the premier stressed that "the government strictly and consistenitly follows all questions related to the safety of our nuclear power plants." He said he was convinced that the international community of states which develop the nuclear power industry will accept with understanding the Soviet proposals for an international exchange of experiences and information and for mutual aid in accidents. Czechoslovakia also supports the proposal for convening a conference to deal with these issues. "After a careful analysis of international experiences, we intend, in close cooperation with the USSR, to carry out measures aimed at increasing the quality of construction, the qualification of the personnel and the safe running of nuclear power plants," Premier Strougal said.

Dealing with improvement in the system of planning and management, Lubomir Strougal said that economic organizations wil have a wider scope for rational management as well as greater responsibility.

Socialist enterprise will be stimulated, the system of management will be simplified and modern forms of enterprise management will be given the green light. Criteria applied in the economically most advanced countries of the world must be applied also in the Czechoslovak economy, he said.

Speaking of social policy, the Czechoslovak premier said that the directives of the 17th Communist Party Congress to be implemented in the 8th Five-Year Plan period envisage a more rapid growth of wages through an increased rate of growth of the national income and labour productivity. He noted that proposals will be submitted for differentiated increases in old age pensions and such calculations of their amounts which would put a greater stress on merits at work. The Czechoslovak Federal Assembly will gradually submit proposals for increasing the living standard of young couples and families with several children. The extent of these and other social measures will depend on the results of the fulfillment of tasks of the 8th Five-Year Plan, Lubomir Strougal stressed and added that at least 480,000 flats will be constructed within this period and that measures will be taken to improve the living environment.

The Czechoslovak premier further said that the government plans a number of steps in the legislative sphere, the most important of which will be the preparations of a new constitution of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republc, as laid down by the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress. The principles of peace policy from the fundamental and inseparable part of the general line of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and this line also determines the basic aim of the foreign policy of the Czechoslovak state, the Czechoslovak premier went on to say.

In this connection he stressed the extreme importance of the initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, including the appeal to members of NATO and all European countries made at the recent Budapest session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee.

"We are of the opinion that there exist realistic prerequisites and possibilities for attaining the necessary changes for the better in European and world affairs," Lubomir Strougal said and added that "it must be quite clear that, at the same time, we shall neglect nothing that could weaken our own defence capability."

Czechoslovakia wishes to continue its policy of good neighbourhood and cooperation with all states of the capitalist world, the Czechoslovak premier said and expressed the conviction that the possibilities of developing relations with these states are far from being exhausted. "However, this does not mean that we shall remain inactive in face of the acts of presssure, discrimination in trade, attempts to revise frontiers or seek revenge. Our concept is based on mutual respect, the principle of non-interference and inviolability of state sovereignty. We shall respect these principles also in bilateral cooperation at current and future European conferences."

The Czechoslovak premier further stressed that Czechoslovakia wants to maintain close relations with the developing countries which have set on the path of independent development. "Our sympathies and solidarity are traditionally on the side of countries with socialist orientation, on the side of actions fighting for their national liberation, against neocolonialism and racism, against the imperialist aggression, for the strengthening of political and economic independence, for social progress. Within our possibilties, we shall grant them further political, moral and material assistance," Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal said.

LENART, BENO ATTEND CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD261044 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] The CPSL Central Committee is in session in Bratislava today. The report of the party's Central Committee Presidium on the implementation of the CPCZ Central Committee resolution on further improving the quality of the party membership base in Slovakia after the 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL congress is being delivered by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary. CPCZ Central Committee secretary Mikulas Beno also is participating in the session.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY ADOPTS DOCUMENT ON TASKS

LD241734 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] The Federal Assembly Presidium, chaired by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, today discussed, debated and approved the document: Tasks of the Federal Assembly after the 17th CPCZ Congress.

It says that the Federal Assembly will participate in the strengthening of socialist system and the power of working people, headed by the working class, and in the development of socialist democracy. The consistent implementation of the leading role of the CPCZ, and above all the activity of the Club of Communist Deputies, is a constant principle of its work. When fulfilling its constitutional functions, it will ensure that, on the basis of the federal arrangement, the united Czechoslovak state, the fraternal coexistence and cooperation of our two nations and nationalities are strenghtening and that the internationalist unity of the entire Czechoslovak society is deepening.

When implementing the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front, it will strive for the constant deepening of the moral-political unity of deputies and thus ensure their united approach in the legislative and control activity and mass-political work with the electorate.

When fulfilling these tasks, the Federal Assembly will make use of experiences in its work in the implementation of the line of the 17th congress of the party. Together with the perfection of the activity of deputies and bodies of the Federal Assembly, the constitutional control of activities of the Federal Government federal ministries and other central bodies of state administration will be strengthened. Cooperation with the National Front of Czechoslovakia and its affiliated organizations, the Czech and Slovak National Councils will develop further. The foreign peace policy of our state and the whole socialist community will be asserted consistently and the all-round cooperation with legislative bodies of the Soviet Union and other counties of the socialist community will be developed, the document says.

The tasks of the Federal Assembly after the 17th CPCZ Congress were also discussed by the Presidiums of the Chamber of Peoples and the Chamber of Nationalities.

Participants Listed

LD241742 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Deputies of the Chamber of the Peoples and Chamber of the Nationalities of the Federal Assembly met in Prague today at their second joint session to examine the program statement of the Federal Government, the basic document which the government at the beginning of its term of office submits to the highest representative body of the federation.

Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, welcomed Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart. He also welcomed candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Vladimir Herman, Miloslav Hruskovic and Ignac Janak; and secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Jindrich Polednik; members of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova; and Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

Also present at the session are the deputy federal premier and ministers of the Federal Government, representatives of bodies, political parties and social organizations of the National Front and other guests and members of the Prague diplomatic corps.

At the opening of the session, Alois Indra informed deputies about the composition of the new Federal Government and congratulated all its members on their appointment to important posts.

Then, in front of Vladimir Vedra, chairman of the Chamber of the Peoples, Maria Busikova took the deputy's oath because illness prevented her from attending the constituent session of the Chamber of the Peoples.

Federal premier Lubomir Strougal, presented the program statement of the Federal Government.

Government Vote of Confidence

LD241803 Prague CTK in English 1650 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 24 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak Federal Assembly today gave a vote of confidence to the new Czechoslovak Government.

At a joint session of its two chambers -- the House of the People and the House of Nations - the Assembly unanimously approved the program statement of the new Federal Government appointed by President Gustav Husak last week, following the May 23-24 general elections.

The draft program, delivered by Premier Lubomir Strougal, is based on the main direction of economic and social development of Czechoslovakia in 1986-1990 as approved at the 17th Communist Party Congress last March.

Fourteen deputies representing the structure of the 350-member top body of state power and the sole legislative body with federal jurisdiction in Czechoslovakia -- members of the Communist Party, the People's, Socialist, Slovak Freedom and Slovak Reconstruction Parties and those without party affiliation -- spoke in the debate and recommended the draft for approval.

The debate confirmed that the program envisaging a speedier economic development of Czechoslovak socialist society and further improvement of the living standard of the population has an all-round support.

In the final statement on the meeting the Federal Assembly pledged to regularly check upon and help implementation of the program of the Czechoslovak Government.

REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S VISIT TO SWEDEN

'Warmly Welcomed' by Carlsson

L251052 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0954 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Stockholm 25 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived in Sweden this morning on a state visit. He was warmly welcomed upon arrival at Arlanda Airport by Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, at whose invitation the visit is taking place.

Accompanying Erich Honecker on his state visit were Guenter Mittag, deputy chairman of the State Council, member of the Politburo, and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Oskar Fischer, foreign affairs minister; Gerhard Beil, foreign trade minister; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary chief of the chancery of the chairman of the State Council; and Manfred Schmidt, GDR ambassador to Sweden.

Following the friendly welcome at the airport, prime minister Carlsson accompanied his guest to his residence at Haga Castle.

Begin Talks With Carlsson

ID251733 East Berlin International Service in German 1347 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Stockholm 25 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker has paid a friendly visit to his host Ingvar Carlsson, in Stockholm. The meeting of the two statesmen took place in the official seat of the Swedish prime minister, Rosenbad Palace.

Following the meeting official talks began between the chairman of the GDR State Council and the Swedish prime minister, who is also the chairman of the Social Democratic labor Party. Taking part in the talks are members' of the delegation accompanying Erich Honecker on his state visit to Sweden and representatives of the host country.

Discusses State of Relations

LD260528 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1710 GMT 25 Jun

[Text] Stockholm, 25 Jun (ADN) -- After the meeting between Erich Honecker and Ingvar Carlsson, official talks between the two statesmen began at the Rosenbad Palace. Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson first very warmly welcomed his guest to Sweden once again. He expressed his pleasure with the productive talks that the two statesmen embarked on 3 months ago. It is important to discuss international problems, as well as bilateral issues, he said. Ingvar Carlsson expressed the conviction that such a dialogue would further improve relations between the two countries.

The Swedish head of government assessed relations between Sweden and the GDR as extremely good in wide-ranging areas; the task is now to further expand them. Ingvar Carlsson added that today new areas of cooperation -- energy and environmental issues -- that are worth discussing are gaining importance. He expressed the conviction that the intensifying cooperation between the two countries would have a positive effect on the international climate.

Ingvar Carlsson described the visit by his predecessor Olof Palme to the GDR in 1984 as a milestone in the development of Swedish-GDR cooperation. In this connection, he again expressed his gratitude and high regard for Erich Honecker's personal participation at the funeral ceremony for Olof Palme in Stockholm.

Erich Honecker agreed with the statement by the Swedish Government chief that relations between the two states have developed positively. The GDR favors increasing this friendly cooperation in both bilateral and international aspects. Ingvar Carlsson referred correctly to the constructive role played by Olof Palme in the development of bilateral cooperation and in jointly pursuing the path of preserving world peace. Erich Honecker underlined that the object continues to be intensify friendly relations between the GDR and Sweden and in conjunction with this, to pinpoint the areas that will make it possible to replace the confrontation that continued to exist with cooperation.

Erich Honecker expressed his high regard for Sweden's work in the framework of the five continent initiative, which represented a significant contribution toward walking the world conscience. Peace and security could not be achieved working against one another but only together. Erich Honecker agreed with Ingvar Carlsson's assertion that good friendly relations between the GDR and Sweden contribute to warming the international climate. At the round of talks on Wednesday, considerable room was taken up by questions concerning the further development of relations between the two states, particularly regarding cooperation in the trade and economic area and questions relating to the energy sector and environmental protection.

Afterward, they began their exchange of views on international questions, which will be continued on Thursday. Taking part in the talks, which were held in a open and friendly atmosphere, were, on the GDR side, Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; Oskare Fischer, foreign affairs minister; Gerhard Beil, GDR foreign trade minister; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary and head of the Chancery of the GDR State Council chairman; and Manfred Schmidt, GDR ambassador extraodinary and plenipotentiary in the Kingdom of Sweden.

On the Swedish side were Sten Anderson, foreign minister; Mat Hellstroem, foreign trade minister; Carl Henrik Sihver Liljegren, ambassador extraodinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Sweden in the GDR; Kjell Larsson, state secretary to the premier; Hans Dahlgren, ambassador, adviser to the premier; Jan Eliasson, head of the political area at the Foreign Ministry; Peter Osvald, head of the First Political Section at the Foreign Ministry; and Hans Corell, head of the Legal and Consular Department at the Foreign Ministry.

NEUMANN MEET WITH PRG GEOLOGY MINISTER

AU260643 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 20 June Alfred Neumann, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and SED Central Committee Politburo member, received for a talk Zhu Xun, PRC geology and minerals minister.

In the exchange of views, they discussed the level and the prospects of scientific-technological cooperation in the fields of geology and mineral raw materials between their countries. The partners in the talk briefed each other on the efforts of the working people of the GDR and the PRC to implement the tasks planned in the two states in the year through to 1990.

They agreed that the interests of mankind call for peace to be safeguarded. For this, numerous efforts to create a climate of peaceful cooperation among all peoples are necessary, as was stressed in the recent declaration of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states.

Both sides agreed to do everything to actively promote the dynamic development of cooperation, in particular in the fields of raw materials and geology, in the interest of building socialism in both states. They spoke out in favor of further expanding economic and scientific-technological cooperation to the mutual advantage. The friendly exchange of views was attended by Manfred Bochmann, GDR minister of geology, and Ma Xusheng, PRC ambassador to the CDR.

SINDERMANN HOLDS TALKS WITH OFFICIALS IN ROME

LD241648 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1328 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Rome, 24 Jun (ADN) -- The president of the GDR People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Rome on Tuesday for an official visit to Italy.

In the afternoon Horse Sindermann and Nilde Jotti exchanged views in the Palazzo Montecitorio, the seat of the Italian Chamber of Deputies. The talk focused on the further expansion of parliamentary relations, current international questions, particularly problems of safeguarding peace, arms limitation, and disarmament. Afterwards Nilde Jotti and her guest took a walk through the 17th century palace.

In the evening, a meeting is planned with the president of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, Giorgio la Malfa. To conclude the first day of the visit, Nilde Jotti has invited the GDR People's Chamber president to a dinner.

Meets Communist Party Leaders

LD270640 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1527 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Rome, 25 Jun (ADN) -- People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, met Achille Occhetto and Giorgio Napolitano, members of the party Directorate of the Italian Communisty Party (PCI) at the seat of the PCI in Rome on Wednesday afternoon. The two sides praised the traditional and productive relations between the PCI and SED and stressed their desire to expand them in future. The two sides underlined the urgent need to undertake all efforts to avoid an arms race in space and to reach concrete agreements to safeguard peace.

ANTI-NUCLEAR PROTESTS CRITICIZE GOVERNMENT POLICY

AU260950 Vienna KURIER in German 26 Jun 86 p 5

[Wolfgang Broer report]

[Text] The GDR head of state, Erich Honecker, is the first East block leader to consider abandoning nuclear power in his country possible.

Honecker, who has been in Sweden since Wednesday [25 June], "personally does not consider nuclear power to be the ultimate choice." In his country a vehement discussion about the consequences of Chernobyl has started.

Even before the head of state had revealed his doubts in public, 5,000 GDR citizens demanded a referendum on the further use of nuclear energy in a petition to the People's Chamber. They added harsh criticism: "In the socialist countries, particularly in the GDR, the real dangers of operating reactors were underestimated and played down by the media in an unprecedented way and withheld from public discussion."

These words reflect the very wide scope of the increased awareness in the GDR of environmental problems, so far, however, outside state and party, which are only reluctantly and slowly noting the ecological dangers. The citizens' petition mainly criticizes the fact that the GDR's economic policy is entirely directed at "extensive growth also in energy consumption" and at "exploitive use of resources."

The pioneer in the discussion about envirnonmental problems in the GDR is not the state "Society for Nature and the Environment" but mainly the Evangelical Church, the intelligentsia and the artists. As early as 1974, the Saxon Regional church founded a working group for environmental questions. The church also established in Wittenberg its own independent center for environmental research -- a unique institution in the East bloc -- which regularly publishes data about the environment. Very often they do not suit the government's purpose because they disturb the official window-dressing.

From the legal point of view the authorities has the ways and means to act against this with their "law for guaranteeing the classification of environmental data." But, apart from individual reprisals, the GDR authorities have not yet acted on a wide scale against the environmental intiatives of Christians. "This form of limited conflict between citizens' interests and state power is tolerated," assumes the "Socialist Eastern Europe Committee" in the FRG.

For the first time the GDR 5-year plan (1986-90) contains a chapter about environmental protection, but the chapter about energy policy is far more concrete: The percentage of electricity produced with nuclear power is to increase from 10 to 15 percent, the Greifswald nuclear power plant is to be expanded from 4 to 8 units, and the first 1,000-megawatt reactor in Stendal is to be put into operation in 1990.

Erich Honecker had other figures in mind: Only 3 percent of the GDR's energy demand is covered by nuclear power. For capitalist countries with a nuclear energy share of 40-60 percent it is "of course more difficult" to withdraw from nuclear power, he aid.

HONECKER SPEAKS AT AGRICULTURAL FAIR 21 JUN

AU260837 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jun 86 p 3

[Excerpt] Following an old tradition at the visit to the Agra 86 [agricultural fair] in Markkleeberg, after his tour of the exhibition on Saturday [21 June] Honecker again met with cooperative peasants, agricultural scientists, and local politicals.

Erich Honecker stated that he is deeply impressed by the tour of the agricultural exhibition. He said: In the past years we have confirmed that in our workers' and peasants' state, the peasants are gaining more and more importance due to their active participation in the political life of the GDR, and also due to their outstanding achievements.

One's workplace is a battleground for peace. The stronger socialism is, the safer peace is. We stated this at the 11th party congress. The party congress delegates visiting Agra 86 have agreed that the party congress adopted good resolution.

Erich Honecker then said that safeguarding peace was the question of all questions. All one's strength must be used to prevent a nuclear inferno. Mankind must survive. The far-reaching proposals of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states also serve this aim. The resolutions of Budapest, Erich Honecker stated, are fully in line with the resolutions of our party congress.

I want to thank you cordially on behalf of the Central Committee of our party, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers for the great achievements of agriculture is developing in implementing the resolutions of our 11th party congress, Erich Honecker stated in conclusion. We are determined to implement them jointly. Long live our peasants and the scientists who work with them!

HAGER, OTHERS ATTEND MAGDEBURG WORKERS FESTIVAL

LD210841 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1954 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Magdeburg, 20 Jun (ADN) -- The 21st workers festival of the GDR was ceremonially opened on Friday evening in Magdeburg with an open-air concert under the motto "We assume responsibility for peace."

As a curtain-raiser to the grand cultural festival of the trade union, welcomes were given on the domplatz to SED Politburo members Kurt Hager, Secretary of the Central Committee; Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive Council of the FDGB, and Werner Eberlein, first secretary of the Magdeburg Bezirk Executive of the SED. Others present were Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, deputy chairman of the Council of State, chairman of the DBD; Professor Dr Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the National Front; Dr Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, minister of culture; and other GDR personages.

Welcomes were given to trade union delegations from the FRG, Bulgaria, the CSSR, France, Japan, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Hungary.

About 1,500 folklore and prefessional artists worked on the opening program. In 13 other festival locations, outstanding ensembles of professional and amateur art from all parts of the GDR also raised the curtain on the people's festivals there.

MEMBERS OF BERLIN CITY ADMINISTRATION NAMED

AU261101 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 24 June on page 8 carries a list of the members of the Berlin City Administration elected at the city assembly meeting on 23 June.

The members, who are listed alongside their photographs, are as follows:

Erhard Krack, major, SED
Hannelore Mensch, first deputy mayor, SED
deputy mayors:
Wolfgang Bein, housing policy and management, National Democratic Party of Germany
Wolfgang Budnick, energy, environmental protection and water management
Guenter Hoffman, internal affairs
Guenther Manov, transportation and communications sector
Herbert Meyer, trade and supply
Dieter Mueller, coordination of building projects, SED
Wolfgang Puppe, chairman of the Bezirk planning commission, SED
Wolfgang Schmahl, international relations
Fritz Schmaler, Bezirk administered industry and local supply
Roland Traenkner, recreation and tourism, Liberal Democratic Party of Germany
Reinhild Zagrodnik, prices, Democratic Peasant Party of Germany

secretary of the city government:
Garhard Nitzschke

Council members:
Christian Hartenhauer, culture
Guenter Herbert, workers' supply and gastronomy
Gerhard Jacob, health
Hans Lederer, construction
Robert Mendt, housing complex construction
Thomas Naumann, agriculture, forestry, and food stuffs
Herta Otto, education
Bernd Richter, youth affairs, physical culture, and sports
Walter Rubner, finances
Werner Wollschlaeger, labor and wages

POZOGO ADDRESSES WESTERN INTERFERENCE

LD241036 Warsaw PAP in English 0645 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 23: Following is an abridged text of PAP's interview with Interior Vice-Minister Gen. Wladyslaw Pozoga.

Q: In an interview for POLITYKA weekly recently, Interior Minister Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak unveiled various covert aspects of destructive anti-Polish activity by Western intelligence services in the year 1980-81. Could we go back to that topic?

A: Certainly. After so many years, one can speak more openly about some things, especially that in the meantime a number of Western statesmen have disclosed the secrets of such activities after leaving the political scene. For instance, Zbigniew Brzezinski, under Carter the head of the U.S. National Security Council which co-ordinates the work of America's entire intelligence and military complex and subversion apparatus, has disclosed that as early as 1978 he had worked out a plan of destablizing the internal situation in Poland.

Although only a very close circle of insiders had been given access to that document, we had fairly early known its key assumptions. They essentially boiled down to employing certain measures, at the disposal of the U.S. apparatus of power, with a view to bring on an evolution of the internal situation in Poland along a line that would fit long-range U.S. interests.

Another secret CIA document of that time elaborated the details of the strategy, among other things postulating to "keep up U.S. and international pressure on human rights and pluralism to encourage anti-regime activity by opposition groups. [No closing quotation mark received] The plan, the tactics was carried in effect with great consistence by means of such instruments as KSS/KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee/Committee for Workers' Defense], Movement for the Defense of Human and Civil Rights (Ropcio), Confederation for Independent Poland (KPN), Polish Independence Alliance, Young Poland Movement (RMP) and other such groups.

The basic objective was to "pluck out" Poland from the socialist block by leading to complete economic breakdown and chaos, and even deliberately allowing a situation in which human blood, Polish blood, could have been spilt.

(Interior Minister) Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak has shed light on that (in his interview for POLITYKA) when he spoke of the CIA's withdrawal from Poland of Agent Kuklinski who had known for Polish Plans for the event of a martial law necessity, and when he elaborated on U.S. Administration's having kept silent on the fact of having such an agent and acquired the Polilsh plans.

U.S. disloyalty to its allies in the upper ranks of "Solidarity" had resulted in the first place from Washington's belief that introduction of martial law would not have gone smoothly and that clashes and spilling of blood were inevitable.

Q: But Brzezinski's plan failed, after all.

A: The authorities showed sufficient efficiency and society enough maturity. But this is not to say that those strategic concepts have been given up in the U.S., as the American policy on Poland countries to cherish hope that support for sowers of unrest can lead to fresh conflicts in Poland, and perhaps even something more serious.

Powers centres in NATO and especially in the U.S. continue to consider as a very important part of their policies on Poland the trend to destabilize the country's internal situation, moment conflicts, weaken the economy, and make life harder for the Poles.

That is faciliated by sanctions, fuelling up of the arms spiral, or extending secrecy over even those technologies which could serve the people. This segment of actions includes also attempts to instigate sabotage or even terrorist actions in most diverse forms as well as efforts aimed to hamper economic cooperation between the socialist states.

The economic policies are accompanied by a host of propaganda efforts aiming at indoctrination and ideological subversion.

This current of activities includes a sort of "patronage" and super-valuation of every one who is inclined to work for global U.S. interests here in Poland.

Increased intelligence operation and ideological subversion has to do in the first place with stepped up spy activity, a potential recruitment base for which are the half-a-million or so Poles who have stayed overdue in the West. Nearly half of them have gone through refugee camps. In exchange for Western stay permits, hostile intelligence services forced them to disclose information on Poland's defense, economy and policy.

They have been doing so alo to newcoming refugees and those willing to extend their stay in the West. In the years 1981-86, Polish counterintelligence has exposed more than 70 thousand instances of questionings of intelligence-gathering nature.

We know that those who have returned home after a so-called extended stay in the West includes ones who have been recruited by adversary intelligence services. Many of these people have voluntarily confessed before Polish authorities their ties with Western intelligence agencies, under a 1984 amnesty.

In recent time, more and more Poles returning from the West have told us of recruitment attempts they were subjected to. We try to reciprocate their confidence Those who have not turned themselves in are agents with particularly strong links with the adversary and those who believed in assertions of their supposed undetectability. These tend to be often disappointed.

The past ten months brought arrests of a series of foreign spies, including seven -- in the U.S. and FRG service -- of particular value to our adversaries. Some of them had broad access to information, others were so placed that could offer valuable information for foreign intelligence in the future. They had all been trained for intelligence work and equipped with advanced means of communication.

Here are some examples of relations between the self-styled conspirators and Western intelligence services.

Until recently, Poland had hosted English language lecturer at the Wroclaw Polytechnic G. Sobczyk who we found had maintained contacts with lower Silesia opposition activists, at an order from a hostile intelligence force. Sobczyk had prepared analyses of influence and possibilities of operation of the internal opponent in Poland, and had provided the intelligence with detailed information on underground activities.

David Ost, in Poland on a Fullbright Programme, provided the intelligence unit at the U.S. Embassy in Poland with anaylses of the underground, collected and passed tendencious propaganda materiasl to Radio Free Europe, and took an abortive attempt to smuggle into Poland printing equipment for illegal structures.

Q: You mentioned instigation to sabotage and terrorist actions...

A: Yes. We have been noting attempts to supply the underground with all sorts of terrorist equipment, such as explosives, detonators, firearms, paralyzing gas, bulletproof vests, or portable electroshock devices that knock the victim out of action. We have recently intercepted a shipment of firearms made to look as pens and radios which, among other things, could be tuned in to some of the communication channels used by the armed forces and the interior ministry.

To whom and to what goals is that supposed to serve? Especially since we know that this kind of equipment is being stored in the West so that it can be easily shipped into Poland if a conducive situation arises. We know who sponsors that hideous game. Western intelligence services have been relying in it on such people as:

Andrzej Wirga -- founder of "Hilfskomitee Solidarnosc" at Mogunz. Instigator of terrorist acts, who enjoys surprising tolerance and even protection by FRG special services.

Piotr Jeglinski -- a CIA agent who founded subversive publishing house "Spotkania Libertas" at CIA order and money.

Rafal Gan-Ganowicz -- Jeglinski's right hand man, a former Foreign Legion soldier, recruitment officer for adventurers into CIA teams in Afghanistan.

Marian Kalta -- prior to leaving Poland, twice penalized for theft and arms trade. Former member of pro-Solidarity committee at Lund, Sweden, later removed for quarrels and malversations.

Also recently, we have intercepted a large number of a "Manual of Subversion Agent -- Resistance Movement", shipped from the West and very much like the CIA manual for Nicaraguan Contras.

The position of intelligence services in the West is being restored rapidly after 1981. Special emphasis in their activities is placed on developing first of all undercover operations. The agency's annual budget for this purpose now exceeds 500 million U.S. dollars. A special committee, dubbed "The 208 Committee" after the room number in the Old Executive Office Building where the group used to meet, has been recently set up within the Reagan administration to supervise the swelling bunch of secret operations.

Q: What kind of role is played by the Radio Free Europe in these activities?

A: It was and continues to be the leading subversive radio station under a close supervision of U.S. special services. It has recently undergone organizational changes and had its personnel regrouped. Its new director, Grzegorz Wierzynski, 47, until recently a special assistant of the U.S. Undersecretary of State for National Security Richard Perle, was appointed a month ago.

The position of the Polish section chief, Z. Najder, is not really very strong in the new personnel configurations, despite his unquestionable merits for the U.S. intelligence. He is going to have J. Kalabinski as his new deputy, which has been, so far quite successfully opposed by the Radio Free Europe's old guard.

Another favoured candidate for this slowly position in the radio was, until recently, Janusz Onyszkiewicz and attempts had been made to bring him to the West.

The Polish section of the Radio Free Europe under the management of Z. Najder became a regular part of the system of direct cooperation with the post-solidarity structures in the West.

Najder himself is a confidential aide to the "Solidarnosc" coordinating bureau chief in Brussels, J. Milewski. How select is this company, is testified to by the fact that other aides of Milewski who calls himself the representative of Polish trade unionists are, apart from Najder who was sentenced to death in Poland for spying, other traitors with death sentences: Z. Rurarz and R. Spasowski.

And so, people of this sort are today working out programmes for the "salvation" of this country, prompting and advising the underground on how to pester the authorities.

Behind all this is money. Quite big money at that. This is why Western-based activists of post-Solidarity structures and the native underground alike are seeing every symptom of stabilization and normalization in Poland as a double defeat.

Animosities between Bujak, Walesa, and Milewski are known as rooted, among other things, in the very fact of financing of the underground by the West. This is why Walesa, although sorry after Bujak's arrest, said that in fact nothing had happened. Milewski did not conceal his satisfaction because he had one challenger less, which he had long sought using various methods. As a matter of fact, the only person in this circle to react in a dramatic manner was Irena Lasota-Zabludowska, a longtime anti-state worker in and outside Poland. No wonder: She relayed literally hundreds of thousands of dollars every year as support for the hiding Bujak and his collaborators. Now she will lose her position and the stream of cash from the American will dry up too.

JARUZELSKI CONGRATULATES ZHIVKOV ON REELECTION

AU231225 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jun 86 p 1

[Message of congratulations from PPR State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski to Bulgarian leader Todo Zhivkov on his reelection as Bulgarian State Council chairman]

[Text] To comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in Sofia:

Dear Comrade Zhivkov, please accept from the PZPR Central Committee and the PPR State Council sincere congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of your reelection to the post of chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Your activity at the post of BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria arouses great respect and recognition in Poland and is closely connected with the rapid and comprehensive development of People's Bulgaria and the consolidation of the fraternal relations between our parties, states, and peoples. I an convinced that the traditional friendship and fruitful cooperation joining Poland and Bulgaria will continue to develop for the benefit of socialism, peace, and international security.

Please accept, dear Comrade Zhivkov, wishes of further success in your highly responsible party and state activity. I also wish you good health and personal success.

[Signed] Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR State Council chairman.

POLISH LEADERS RECEIVE GDR FRIENDSHIP AWARDS

LD241907 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1123 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Jun (ADN) -- Well-known politicians were awarded high GDR awards in Warsaw on 24 June. On behalf of the chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, Ambassador Horst Neubauer presented the members of the Politburo and secretaries of the PZPR Central Committee Jozef Czyrek, Tadeusz Porebski, and Marian Wozniak, as well as the chairman of the State Council for many years, Henryk Jablonski, with the Star of International Friendship in gold. This was awarded to them in honor of their extraordinary services for internatinal friendship and cooperation and for the preservation of peace.

Other personages received the Banner of Labor, Grade 1; among them were the chairmen of the Central Auditing and the Central Control Commissions of the PZPR, Kazimierz Morawski and Jerzy Urbanski; heads of PZPR Central Committee departments; the deputy chairman of the SD Central Committee Presidium and deputy marshal of the Sejm, Marek Wiecorek; as well as the chief editor of TRYBUNA LEDU, Jerzy Majka.

Further, several leading members of the PZPR Central Committee staff received the GDR Order of Merit, which was awarded to them by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph.

Ambassador Neubauer emphasized that the fraternal alliance between the GDR and Poland is an essential element of peace in Europe and a truly historical act of the working classes of both countries. Numerous close and lasting contacts have developed between the parties, states, and peoples in all spheres of life as well as fruitful and trusting cooperation.

Henryk Jablonski expressed thanks for the high honor on behalf of all those honored. He considered it an expression of the friendship between both countries. The relations between Poland and the GDR are of great significance for the balance of power in Europe and in the whole world. Henryk Jablonski recalled the joint revolutionary traditions of the Polish and German working classes and emphasized the particular merits of the KPD and the person of Ernst Thaelmann. The historical roots of the friendship and cooperation between People's Poland and the GDR are to be found in these traditions, which have to be strengthened all the time.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVED IN VATICAN

For reportage on the visit to the Vatican by Deputy Foreign Minister Tadeus Olevhowski, see the Italy & Vatican City section of the 25 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MALINOWSKI-LED SEJM DELEGATION VISITS MOROCCO

For Rabat coverage of the visit to Morocco by Roman Malinowski, Sejm speaker, and an accompanying Sejm delegation, including talks held with Moroccan House of Representatives speaker, Ahmed Osman, see the North Africa section of the 24 June Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

RCP PLENUM CONCLUDES; CHAIRMEN ELECTED

AU241917 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1721 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/6/1986 -- A plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP was held on June 23 and 24 under the chairmanship of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu.

The debates in plenum and by commissions were an opportunity for an in-depth, exigent and responsible analysis of the results scored since the beginning of the year as well as of the directions of action for the fulfilment of all plan indicators at a high-quality and high-efficiency level, for the exemplary achievement of the production for export. Measures were set forth for better organization and modernization of manufacturing processes, for higher quality and competititiveness of products, better capitalization of the resources available to the Romanian economy, higher productivity, the organization of work on the principles of self-management and self-financing, the strengthening of order, discipline and responsibility, the appropriate fulfilment of 1986 provisions, of the current five-year plan targets.

The plenary meeting unanimously adopted the documents submitted for debate and endorsed a resolution in this respect.

In connection with the last item on the agenda -- organizational matters -- the plenum of the CC of the RCP and the Central Auditing Commission decided:

- The release of Vasile Vilcu from the office of chairman of the Central Auditing Commission and his election as vice-chairman of the commission;

- The election of Ilie Verdet to the office of chairman of the Central Auditing Commission and, consequently, according to the Statute of the RCP, his release from the Executive Political Committee and the party Central Committee.

Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor at the end of the proceedings.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER PUNGAN VISITS LIBYA

For Tripoli coverage of the visit to Libya by Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Vasile Pungan, including talks held with Libya's Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and officials, see the North Africa section of the 23 June Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 13TH LCY CONGRESS

Zarkovic Greets Delegates

AU251327 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0800 GMT on 25 June, jointly with other Yugoslav radio stations, relays the opening session of the 13th LCY Congress at the Sava Center in Belgrade.

Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, opens the congress saying: Comrades, I am opening the 13th LCY Congress. Applause is heard in the hall. A choir sings the "Internationale," which is followed by more applause.

Zarkovic says: "Comrades, I greet all the delegates and guests of the 13th LCY Congress, as well as the representatives of the communist, socialist, and other workers parties, and of the national liberation and progressive movements that attend our congress." After more applause, Zarkovic proposes a working presidium of 62 members, including Vladimir Babovic, Dimce Belovksi, Jure Bilic, Mihail Bobnar, Jordan Dimovski, Stane Dolanc, Dusan Dragosavac, Veselin Djuranovic, Radisa Gacic, Majda Gaspari, Kiro Hadzivasilev, Vinko Hafner, Sinan Hasani, Svetlana Ilic, Spasoje Jelic, Georgije Jovicic, Lazar Kolisevski, Milan Kucan, Jakov Lazaroski, Nikola Ljubicic, Dragoslav Markovic, Petar Matic, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Branko Mikulic, Slobodan Milosevic, Lazar Mojsov, Mira Novak, Marko Orlandic, Milka Planinc, Hamdija Pozderac, Milijan Radovic, Milanko Renovica, Mitja Ribicic, Ivan Stambolic, Nikola Stojanovic, Stanko Stojcevic, Djordje Stojsic, Mika Spiljak, Ali Sukrija, Milan Uzelac, Dobrivoje Vidic, Radovan Vlajkovic, Azem Vlasi, Josip Vrhovec, Budimir Vukasinovic, and Vidoje Zarkovic. The list is prepared in advance and distributed to the congress delegates is unanimously approved.

Dimce Belovski then takes the chair, expresses thanks for election, and says: "Comrades, between the 12th and the 13th congresses, the LCY lost 23,689 members and members of the leaderships of the LC, including several distinguished giants of our revolutionary movement who were members of the highest leaderships of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia or the LCY, in earlier times." He mentions Vladimir Bakaric, Djordja Kostic, Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, Nikola Raznjatovic, Nevena Bubanj-Dolasevic, and Vujo Lukic, and calls for a minute's silence.

Belovski proposes that delegations lay flowers at Tito's tomb and place wreaths at the tombs of the people's heroes on Kalemegdan and the Belgrade Liberators' Cemetery. A delegation of the LC of Slovenia will lay flowers at Edvard Kardelj's tomb in Ljubljana on behalf of the congress. The delegations are elected unanimously.

Belovski says: "Comrades, on behalf of the working presidium I greet all the delegates and guests present at the 13th LCY Congress. I especially greet the distinguished officials and party officials of many years attending the 13th congress as guests. [applause] I greet the delegation of the SFRY Assembly, the delegation of the SAWPY Federal Conferene containing representatives of the Conference for Questions of the Social Position of Women of Yugoslavia, the Reserve Officers Federation of Yugoslavia, and other social organizations [applause] the delegation of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council [applause] the delegation of the Federal Committee of the Federation of the Yugoslav National Liberation War Veterans Associations [applause] the delegation of the Conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation [applause] the delegation of the Federal Executive Council; the delegation of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy; the delegation of Belgrade, the host city of the 13th LCY Congress [applause]

"I also greet distinguished cultural, public, and scientific workers and artists who are attending the congress [applause]. I greet the representatives of the Federation of Slovene Organizations of Carinthia, the National Council of Carinthian Slovenes, and the Slovene Cultural-Economic Federation of Trieste [applause]."

Belovski then greets the foreign guests present, listing the delegations. The name of each delegation is greeted with applause, and the applause is prolonged after the listing of the PCI delegation including Alessandro Natta, the CCP delegation including Xi Zhongxun, the PLO delegation including Faruq Qaddumi, and the CPSU delegation including Geydat Aliyev. Belovski said: All the greetings messages of the parties and movements addressed to the 13th congress will be published in the newspaper KOMUNIST, organ of the LCY. He also greets "the heads of the diplomatic mission accredited in Belgrade who are attending our congress. [applause]"

At 0836 GMT, Belovski proposes to the congress that it adopt the rules of procedures as amended at the LCY Central Committee session on 24 June at the proposal of the LCY Presidium. Belovski proposes the formal amendment, explaining it as follows: "To put it simply, the point at stake is that the elections for LCY organs require a two-thirds majority, and not a simple majority." The Rules of Procedure as amended are adopted without discussion and with no dissenting vote. Belovski notes that the congress members with a vote are the delegates elected at the communal and other respective LC conferences, at the republican congress, the provincial conferences, and the Yugoslav People's Army LC Conference, and the members of the LCY Central Committee, of the LCY Commission for Statute Problems, and of the Control Commission. The last three cannot vote on the reports of the bodies to which they belong.

Belovski proposes, and the congress adopts the following agenda:

"1. Election of the working bodies of the congress;

"2. Verification of the credentials of the delegates;

"3. Report on the work done between the 12th and the 13th LCY Congresses by the following organs: the LCY Central Committee; the LCY Commission for Statute Questions; and the LCY Control Commission;

"4. Report "The LCY in the Struggle for the Further Development of Socialist, Self-Managing, and National Yugoslavia;

"5. Election of election commissions, and of their presidia and their presidents;

"6. Discussion in the commissons of the reports of the LCY organs, on the main report, and on the draft documents of the 13th LCY Congress;

"7. Adoption of the resolutions of the 13th LCY Congress, and of the amendments to the LCY Statute;

"8. Election of the LCY Organs: the LCY Central Committee, the LCY Commission for Statute Questions, and the LCY Control Commisson."

Under the first point of the agenda, Belovski proposes a commission for drafting the proposed resolutions of the 13th LCY Congress; a commission for drafting the amendments to the LCY Statute; a commission for verifying the credentials of the delegates; a commission for the election of the LCY organs; a commission for proposals and petitions; a commission for editing and publishing the documents and decisions of the 13th congress; and a secretariat of the congress. The members and presidents of the commisson are all elected without discussion and without a vote against the proposals circulated in advance to the congress members.

The second point of the agenda is postponed until later, and Belovski proposes under the third point that reports of the LCY organs, which have been printed and distributed, that they be taken as read and that the discusson be held in commissions. This is adopted unanimously, and Belovski proposes a break of 30 minutes.

When the session and the relay resume at 0934 GMT, Belovski asks Tito Petkovski to report on behalf of the Commission for the Verification of the Delegates' Credentials, under the second point of the agenda. Petkovski reports that the credentials have been checked and found to comply with the LCY Statute and the LCY Central Committee decision on the election of candidates. He notes that all in all, there are 1,737 delegates at the congress, of which 676 delegates are from direct production. Of these, there are 501 workers and experts from direct production, 32 individual agricultural producers; and there are 323 women. The report of the commission is adopted without discussion and without a dissenting vote.

Statutory Commission Meets

LD251137 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1010 GMT 25 Jun 86

["LCY Statutory Changes -- Greater Effectiveness and Unity" - TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, June 25 (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) is a united organization which acts on the basis of the interests of the working class, the national equality of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities, self-management socialist relations, and the common values of the Yugoslav socialist revolution. It is proceeding from this that the draft amendments to the LCY Statute submitted to the 13th LCY Congress in Belgrade have been drawn up.

In a broad and democratic discussion preceeding the congress, Yugoslav Communists took a firm stand that the LCY Statute, itself partly responsible for the crisis in society and in relations within the LCY, as chairman of the congress Commission for Statutory Questions Budimir Vukasinovic said opening the commission's work today, be amended to help change the existing situation.

In the discussion, Yugoslav Communists strongly upheld self-management and democratic decision-making, and called for the elimination of statist and techno-bureaucratic behaviour, opportunism and verbalism, as Vukasinovic said.

The draft statutory amendments devote special importance to the principle of democratic centralism, whose inadequate realization has significantly diminished the effectiveness of the LCY action, as Vukasinovic pointed out. The principle of democratic centralism is elaborated in as many as twelve of the statute articles.

The proposed amendments to the LCY Statute do not place in question the existence of the League of Communists organizations in the republics and provinces, nor their autonomy, but they do underscore the responsibility of these organizations for the unity of the LCY.

The LCY Statute, as proposed, is to undergo also other changes. If the draft amendments are adopted, it is to have 35 articles more than up to now, but, nevertheless, a text one-fifth shorter. The draft statutory amendments do not affect the key principles, but only propose that that which has not been affirmed in practice be changed.

With the proposed stronger role of the LCY Central Committee, which is in the future to be empowered to convene special congresses if programmatic and principled commitments of the LCY are violated, the role of the LCY Central Committee Presidency will be reduced to a role of a strictly political-executive organ.

The deleting of certain formulations in the existing statute, which have provided a support for the federalization of the LCY and disruptions of the LCY's unity, and have helped the strengthening of bureaucratic centralism and directives, cannot be understood as a revision, but, on the contrary, as a means of insuring greater effectiveness, as Vukasinovic said.

The draft statutory amendments propose cadre policy solutions conducive to the socializtion of the League of Communists and the strengthening of its class features. The proposed changes are to help avoid spontaneity, lack of responsibility, and decision-making in informal groups or by individuals.

The narrowing down of the prerogatives of the republican and provincial Leagues of Communists is reflected in the proposed changes regarding the election of the LCY Central Committere and its Presidency. So far, the LCY Congress only verified the LCY Central Committee members elected by the republican and provincial congresses, but is in the future itself to elect by secret ballot the Central Committee from among candidates whose number must be larger than that of the members to be elected.

Apart from the Central Committee, the LCY Congress is in future to elect also the LCY Statutory and Auditing Commissions, and, from among its own members, the Presidency.

Stojanovic Address

LD251237 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1030 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 25 (TANJUG) -- Carrying into effect the basic selfmanagement and constitutional right of workers to decide on the income they generate, is one of the most important tasks facing the Yugoslav Communists -- stated member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Commitee Nikola Stajanovic today, addressing the opening session of the congress commission on the development of selfmanagement socio-economic relations.

In order that the workers may decide independently on matters of work and development while bearing financial responsibility for their decisions, they must be free from outside non-economic pressures, said Stojanovic. He noted in this context that it was essential to strengthen the reproduction and accumulation capacities of the organizations of associated labour.

Stojanovic went on to say that the most serious effects of economic crisis in Yugoslavia had been alleviated: The country's external debt had been lowered during the past two years and was being serviced regularly.

Export and the strengthening of economic cooperation with the world must become a question of vital importance to the selfmanagers, said Stojanovic. He urged a wider and more efficacious application of modern achievements in science and technology, without which "there can be no successful integration into the international division of labour, expansion of exports, or way out of the crisis."

In his introductory remarks Stojanovic criticized the League of Communists because many of its organizations and organs engage in affairs outside their jurisdiction. Thus they link up with state organs and lose the ability of political action. Without altering essentially the content and method of its work, he said, the League of Communists has stepped up its "idling" and opened the door to a strengthening of statist, bureaucratic and other non-selfmanagement relations in decision-making.

Vidic Address

LD251254 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1124 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Belgrade, June 25 (TANJUG) -- Talks between the superpowers can be expected to lead to detente and a more accelerated solution to the gravest international crises "only if they are not conducted on a bipolaric line and to the detriment of third countries," said LCY Central Committee Presidency member Dobrivoje Vidic at the 13 LCY Congress which opened in Belgrade today.

"Peace in divided spheres of influence can be neither lasting nor stable", stressed Vidic speaking at a session of the LCY Commission for International Cooperation and Yugoslav Foreign Policy.

He assessed the failure to solve the vital problems of the developing world on the basis of possible international agreements as one of the chief sources of danger to world peace.

Vidic set out that Yugoslavia, as a non-aligned country, decisively calls for all measures leading to the creation of a New international Economic Order and stressed that it was no longer possible to postpone the dialogue between the developed and the developing countries.

The non-aligned countries must approach the movement's eighth summit in Harare, Vidic said, with a programme of measures aimed at strengthening joint economic cooperation and mobilizing all their internal potentials for the accelerated and comprehensive development of the developing countries.

Yugoslavia is permanently committed to the policy of non-alignment, Vidic set out. "With its independent and non-bloc character and approach to contemporary, international problems, the Movement of Non-Alignment points not only to the danger of the prolongation of bloc confrontations and the very existence of the blocs but to practical means to overcome them and leading in the long run to their disbandment.

Vidic emphasized that the movement's successful actions will continue to be of major importance to the preservation and promotion of the authentic principles of non-alignment, the strengthening of action unity, the surmounting of internal discords and conflicts and the consolidation of solidarity in the pursuit of vital goals.

He said Yugoslavia in the Movement of Non-Alignment and in the United Nations will continue to be active in the fight for world peace and security, in which the demand for general and total disarmament represents a fundamental element.

Vidic said Yugoslavia was continuing the successful development of relations with the Soviet Union, the U.S., China and the developed European countries. "Undoubtedly the existence of a political dialogue and the successful development of economic relations with these countries is of joint benefit, regardless of major differences of approach to many problems concerning international relations at times," he pointed out.

Vidic also set out that the LCY and Yugoslavia would continue to urge the consistent, comprehensive promotion of good-neighbour relations. The reciprocal willingness, he stated was not encountered in some cases.

The political campaign waged against Yugoslavia in Greece by irresponsible politicians and the press, is viewed in Yugoslavia as "a gross attack on its constitutional order and on the entire community," said Vidic. The campaign negates the existence of one of the Yugoslav nations -- the Macedonian and the Macedonian national minority in neighbouring countries, "and goes so far as to openly interfere in internal relations." This cannot but represent a major obstacle to the development of the friendly and comprehensive relations which we sincerely wish to maintain with the Greek nation and Government," Vidic stated.

He said Bulgaria too continued to deny the existence of the Macedonian nation, both in Yugoslavia and in Bulgaria where it was a minority, and to mainfest territorial pretensions. "This continues to pose a very serious problem to the development and further promotion of good-neighbour relations", he pointed out.

Albania, Vidic said, openly displays territorial pretensions, interferes in the Yugoslav nations' internal affairs in the grossest possible manner and openly lends support to the counter-revolutionary aims of Albanian separatists in Yugoslavia. Such a policy and the actions of Tirana place a heavy burden on Yugoslav-Albanian relations and threaten also to jeopardize the levels reached in existing spheres of cooperation, Vidic said.

Turning to the fact that in recent times, reactionary elements and circles abroad have stepped up political propaganda and other pressures on Yugoslavia, Vidic said that Yugoslavia expects that such activities originating in countries with which Yugoslavia maintains friendly relations be checked and prevented.

Vidic assessed that the international process of socialism has reaffirmed its vitality and represents an alternative to everything today which must be surmounted in the interest of the survival and further development of mankind.

The League of Communists of Yugoslavia regards the international workers' movement as one of the fundamental factors in overall contemporary international relations.

To this end, Vidic said, the LCY strives to preserve and in practice to further expand and develop the democratic achievements in the workers' and other progressive movements throughout the world.

The achievements were expressed to the fullest extent, Vidic assessed, in the Belgrade (1956) and the Moscow (1957) Delcarations (The renewal of state and party relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union after the break with Stalin in 1948) and in the Final Document of the Berlin Conference of Communist and Workers' Parties of Europe (1976). They have also been expressed in meetings between progressive parties and the Mediterranean Movement and in other forms of multilateral cooperation pursued by certain organizations and parties in the international workers' movement, based on joint respect and equality.

"Differences in the social position of certain workers and other progressive parties and movements and in their political orientation should not present an obstacle to constructive international cooperation in the struggle fight for peace, security and social progress", Vidic said.

"Equality-based cooperation between forces of a socialist and progressive orientation, and between the socialist countries, must in no way imply a demand for bloc adherence", he stressed.

In its international cooperation, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia calls for an open, principled and well-argumented and tolerant dialogue on all vital issues and tasks faced by the modern world, Vidic said. In doing so, the LCY takes as its point of departure the right of every party to independently define its policy in accordance with the conditions in which it operates, he underlined.

Commissions Hold Sessions

LD251501 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1325 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 25 (TANJUG) -- The 13th League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Congress, which opened in Belgrade this morning, has resumed work in six commissions.

In the opening statement in the Commission for the Development of the Political System, LCY Presidency member Bosko Krunic characterized a stepped-up development of socialist self-management as a condition for the country to overcome the current crisis.

In the Commission for Socio-Economic Relations, LCY Presidency member Nikola Stojanovic said the most serious consequences of the economic crisis had been eased, specifying that Yugoslavia was regularly meeting the payments on its foreign debt which, as he noted, had been reduced in the past two years. If workers are autonomously to take decisions related to their own work and the country's development, it is indispensable to free work organizations of non-economic burdens, as Stojanovic said.

Opening the work of the Commission for Education, Science and Culture, LCY Presidency member Miljan Radovic underscored that it was not enough for the highest party forums to define a clear ideological platform of a socialist self-management transformation in education, science and culture, but the League of Communists had to wage a battle for the platform's implementation in the daily social practice.

In the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection it was underscored that the country's defense capability had been strengthened in the past four years, despite the unfavourable socio-economic conditions.

Recalling that Yugoslavia was geographically located in a region where the superpower and bloc interests intersect, and that the focus of confrontation in Europe was being shifted to the continent's south-east and the Mediterranean, LCY Central Committee member Franc Popit said Yugoslavia, which must in the long-term count with some neighbouring countries' territorial claims, continued to be guided in the modernization of its Armed Forces by the need for them not lag behind the armed forces of the neighbouring countries.

In a broad and democratic discussion preceeding the congress, Yugoslav Communists firmly called for changes in the LCY Statute which, as president of the LCY Statutory Commission Budimir Vukasinovic said in the Congress Commission for Statutory Questions, has partly been responsible for the crisis in Yugoslav society and in relations in the LCY.

Under proposed changes in the LCY Statute, the LCY Central Committee is in future to be able to take to task the republican and provincial party leaderships in cases of major departures from the adopted LCY policy. The LCY Central Committee is also to be empowered to convene special party congresses or conferences.

In the introductory statement in the Congress Commission for the Ideological-Political, Organizational, Action and Cadre Capacitation of the LCY, LCY Presidency member Hamdija Pozderac characterized democratic centralism as the most adequate organizational basis for the ideological and action unity of the LCY. Democratic centralism, as he specified, pressuposes not only a democratic dialogue and confrontation of views, but also the acceptance and consistent implementation of the decisions adopted by the majority.

Mamula Address

LD261058 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0835 GMT 26 Jun 86

["Mamula: Blocks are a Major Threat to Peace" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 26 June (TANJUG) -- Military Blocks [spelling as received] and their military power have become a major source of crisis and a threat to world peace -- said Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for defense speaking today in Belgrade at the 13th Congress of the League of Yugoslav Communists.

Admiral Mamula said that crisis in world affairs has become a permanent state of affairs. He assesed that the world crisis expresses itself in three ways-as a structural crisis of capitalism, as a crisis of socialism or rather different models of socialism due to different development of socialism as a world process and the crisis faced by developing countries.

Speaking of Yugoslavia's security Mamula said that the most disturbing factor is stockpiling of a new generation of weapons in Europe especially in the south of the continent. The Middle East crisis and the situation in the Mediterranean can under certain conditions threaten other regions including the Balkans Mamula said.

Mamula pointed out that Yugoslavia will continue and build her defenses based on massive armed forces as an answer to potentially technically superior aggressor. Yugoslav Armed Forces are stable and have not had any problems within which would be a problem to the society -- Mamula said and added that the development of the Armed Forces will continue. In accordance with the capacities of Yugoslav economy.

More Delegations Arrive

LD251957 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2203 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jun (TANJUG) -- A large number of the delegations of communist, workers', and other progressive parties and movements which will attend the 13th LCY Congress arrived in Belgrade this afternoon and evening. The following delegations arrived:

MSZMP, SED, PZPR, Romanian Communist Party, French Communist Party, French Socialist Party, Dutch Labor Party, Italian Communist Party, Italian Socialist Party, Maltese Labor Party, New Zealand Labor Party, FRG Communist Party, FRG SPD, Norwegian Labor Party, Norwegian Communist Party, Portuguese Communist Party, San Marino Communist Party, Swiss Labor Party, Swedish Party of the Left, Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party, Turkish Communist Party, Algerian FLN, Mali People's Democratic Union, Progress and Socialist Party of Morocco, Somalian Revolutionary Socialist Party, Tunisian Socialist Destour Party, Indian National Congress, Iraqi Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, Sri Lanka Communist Party, Sri Lankan Equal Society Party, Bolivian National Revolutionary Movement of the Left, Bolivian Communist Party, Dominican Republic Communist Party, Communist Party of Ecuador, People's National Congress of Guayana, People's Party of Panama, United Left of Peru, Communist Party of Uruguay, Communist Party of Venezuela, Movement for Socialism of Venezeula, and Democratic Action of Venezuela.

Leaders Meet Foreign Delegates

LD252231 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1842 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 25 (TANJUG) -- Highest Yugoslav party and state leaders today received the heads of a number of foreign delegations attending the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, which opened in Belgrade earlier today. The meetings provided an opportunity for the exchange of views on bilateral party and state relations and current international questions.

President of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Vidoje Zarkovic had separate meetings with general secretary of the Italian Communist Party Alessandro Natta, member of the Soviet Communist Party Politburo Geydar Aliyev, and head of the Permanent Secretariat of the Algerian Liberation Front Central Committee Cherif Messaadia.

Messaadia was also received by Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic.

President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sinan Hasani met with Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq "Aziz. The meeting was also attended by Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic.

Yugoslav Presidency member Veselin Djuranovic met with Vice-President of the Indian National Congress Arbzum Singh, while Yugoslav Presidency member Josip Vrhovec had talks with member of the National Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania Patrick Koro. They discussed, among other things, final preparations for the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare next September.

President of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Vidoje Zarkovic received the delegation of the Chinese Communist Party to the 13th LCY Congress headed by Central Committee Politburo member Xi Zhongxun.

Zarkovic conferred tonight also with member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Faruq Gaddumi on the most important tasks of the nonaligned countries as part of their preparations for the eighth summit in Harare. They agreed on the necessity of convening an international conference on the Middle East under U.N. auspices with the participation on an equal footing of the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Qaddumi was today received also by member of the LCY Central Committee Aleksandar Grlickov. Secretary of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee. Dimce Belovski today conferred with the delegation of the French Socialist Party led by National Secretary Pierre Brana. Belovski also received the delegation of the Japanese Communist Party headed by member of the Central Committee Presidency Jasuo Ogate. The conferred on cooperation between the LCY and the Japanese Communist Party.

The comprehensive cooperation between the two countries and parties was the topic discussed by member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and member of the LCY Central Committee Nikola Ljubicic and secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Jon Konan.

Major of Belgrade Aleksandar Bakocevic tonight played host to Mayor of Lima Alfonso Baantes Lingan, who is attending the 13th LCY Congress in his capacity as president of the United Left of Peru.

ZARKOVIC ASSESSES LCY INTERCONGRESS ACTIVITY

AU251550 Belgrade BORA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jun 86 p 2

[Interview with Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, by Milan Topolovacki, editor of Belgrade Television, on 16 May and carried by Yugoslav Radio and Television in the "Between the Two Congresses" program "Last Night" -- Uppercase Passages published in boldface in boxed-in format within the text of the interview]

[Text] [Topolovacki] Comrade President. Tito literally said on several occasions that without the LCY there would also be no Yugoslavia. What can you tell us about the current significance of this Tito's idea?

[Zarkovic] By placing themselves at the head of the armed struggle of our peoples 45 years ago and initiating the socialist revolution, the Yugoslav Communists assumed responsibility for the fate of our country, Zarkovic said. Everything that has happened since then and is happening now in our land has been most directly connected with the leading role of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and the LCY.

To a great extent the Communists must be credited with the achievements accomplished in the revolution and postwar construction, with the reconstruction and buildup of Yugoslavia on the basis of socialist self-management and complete national equality, and with the great transformations in the material and social development of our country. But, in the same way, the Communists also bear a great part of the responsibility for everything that has not been accomplished but could have been accomplished, and for mistakes, slowdowns, and deformities in our development.

This responsibilty of the LCY has also been consolidated by the SFRY Constitution. As you know, the Constitution includes a provision stating that the LCY is the force whose duty it is to move all political activities with the aim of defending the achievements of the revolution and of its further development. Tito frequently called attention to this responsibility of the LCY because he knew that the way our community would develop and the course our revolution would follow depended on the way the LC fulfilled this responsibility. The relevance of this idea of Tito's and of this provision of the SFRY Constitution is all the greater today because our society is passing through an economic crisis as well as other crises, and because we are encountering stagnation and deformities in the development of socialist self-management and, I dare say, a certain devaluation of some values that have emerged from our revolution.

Belated Signals

These problems in our society as well as the weaknesses and shortcomings in the work of the LCY and its responsibility for the growing crisis situation are very openly and very critically and self-critically discussed in the LCY. All this has been discussed especially openly, critically, and self-critically after the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee and the general party debate initiated by the session.

Our present difficulties have only partly resulted from objective circumstances and causes. To a greatest extent they are a consequence of subjective shortcomings, including the shortcomings in the work of the LCY and in the fulfillment of its leading ideological-political role in accordance with the aforementioned provision of the SFRY Constitution. The LC was late or, to put it better, it acted with a certain delay in facing and elucidating the trends that paved the way to the economic crisis and the crisis situation in our society. I think that we were late and insufficiently decisive in our reaction to increased voluntarism in the economic sphere and the unrealistic growth of investments in the mid-seventies, to the great disproportions between production and consumption which existed in our society for a long time, to the easy going approach which led to incurring new foreign debts, to the slow adaptation to changes in world market, and so forth.

I also believe that the LC was rather late -- if I may put it this way -- in sounding the alarm signal for more resolute resistance against certain tendencies that distorted the essence of development of socioeconomic relations, the essence that has been established in the foundation of the SFRY Constitution and in the decisions of the 10th and 11th LCY Congresses.

As I have said, the LCY has self-critically discussed all this during the period between the 12th and the 13th congresses. During that period it has accomplished quite a great deal as the vanguard in the struggle against the economic crisis and the crisis situation in society, especially after the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee and the general party debate.

First and foremost, the LC has more completely elucidated the causes that have brought us to this situation and it has elucidated them very objectively and comprehensively and by engaging the largest circle of scientific and public workers in this task. Furthermore, it has indicated the directions for a way out of these difficulties. It has also done a great deal in promoting overall social activities to reduce these difficulties, to prevent them from assuming even larger dimensions, and to enable us to begin gradually to overcome them.

Three Most Important Tasks

It is expected that the 13th LCY Congress will even more thoroughly elucidate all this and point out even more concretely the direction of our activities need to take to enable us to overcome the economic crisis and the crisis situation in our society more quickly. I think that the 13th congress will make a great contribution to strengthening society's awareness of the fact that we cannot solve these difficult problems facing us in any other way but by increasing our efforts, by improving our work, and by coming to grips with them more boldly. This is not the first time in the history of the LCY and our society that they face difficulties and that they are overcoming these difficulties by boldly coming to grips with them.

The most important thing is to define even more concretely the main directions of activity of the LCY as the leading ideological-political force to make it possible for us to overcome these difficulties more quickly. In preparing the draft documents of the 13th congress the Central Committee has directed special attention toward three tasks.

One of these tasks is to promote and accelerate the development of socialist self-managment, because it is only on this basis that we can overcome the economic crisis and the crisis situation in other spheres. The second task is to accelerate the activities aimed at strengthening the unity of our community and of the LCY. For it is only from strengthening unity and not from divisions that we can draw the strength to overcome these difficulties more quickly. And the third task is to more quickly abandon extensive economic operations because the possibilities for further dynamic and stable development on the basis of extensive economic operations have been exhausted, and to understand that there can be no dynamic development without more intensive ecoomic operations, that is, without better and more qualitative work, higher product quality, expansion of markets, more rapid application of scientific-technological achievements, and so forth.

[Topolovacki] Does it not seem to you that the piling-up of many conclusions and documents, long meetings of party forums, and inefficiency in the fulfillment of set tasks in fact represent an expression of political pragmatism? In your opinion, what must the LCY change in its work methods to be able to act more effectively?

[Zarkovic] Everything that you hve listed certainly attests to the existence of strong pragmatism in the political activity of LCY organizations. However, despite all this, we must not forget that meetings and conclusions are necessary in the political work of the LC and other sociopolitical organizations. It goes without saying that we must strive to make these meetings and conclusions shorter and ensure that they will promote to a greater extent the organization and development of the LC's practical activities, that is, that they will not become a goal unto themselves.

For, how will the LC otherwise be able to democratically elucidate current contradictions in the society and unify the ideological-political positions on the questions imposed by life if it does not hold discussions at its meetings and does not adopt the relevant conclusions?

The Weakest Point — Action Unity

Following the general party debate prompted by the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee, party members explicitly demanded of their leadership to discuss the numerous open questions in relation to which ideological-political differences existed in the society and in the LCY and to adopt views on them. They demanded that the problem of relations in the SR of Serbia and the LC of Serbia be discussed, that the fulfillment of the constitutional concept of the Yuguslav Federation be critically analyzed, that the functioning of our political system be criticially analyzed, that the problems of social policy and employment in our society be examined, that the LCY should contribute to overcoming the ideological differences that existed in relation to the reform of the economic system in accordance with the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. In other words, that the reform of the planning and the foreign exchange systems and the reform of the system of stimulating the underdeveloped republics and the Province of Kosovo, and that the LCY should examine the social structure and the methods of activity of the LC organization and review the ideological-political problems of the medium-term plan, and so forth. Accordingly the Central Committee had to include these questions in its agenda and adopt views on them. If we also add to this the tasks which the Central Committee had in preparations for the 13th LCY Congress, then it becomes understandable that it had to hold several sessions.

However, a great shortcoming in the LCY's work is its insufficient activeness in carrying out views, in implementing its conclusions. For conclusions are worth only as much as they are implemented in practice. If conclusions are not carried out, if they are not implemented, then the entire effort invested in preparing them and in preparing the ideological-political views has been in vain. And among us the weakest point is really the action unity of the LCY in the sense that there is a lack of unified action in implementing the policy that has been agreed upon. Unfortunately, this is not a weakness of the LC alone; shortcomings of this type also manifest themselves in the society as a whole because many of our normative acts, legal and self-managing acts as well as laws, are insufficiently implemented.

I think that in the coming period the LCY leaderships, too, will have to strengthen their executive function. They cannot behave as though their only task were to adopt views and conclusions but fail to concern themselves enough with the fate of these views and conclusions. Accordingly, they will have to more effectively organize themselves and adapt their work methods to a greater extent to this requirement.

As I have already said, one of the reasons why the LC has been ineffective in the implementation of its views also lies in the fact that the principle of democratic centralism has been weakened and that therefore individual organizations and individual communists behave as though the views adopted by their forums meant nothing to them. They behave as though it were not necessary for them to implement them.

In the coming period, the LC will have to proceed more from the fact that it can strengthen its now shaken reputation as the vanguard only as much as it will contribute to changing the situation and as much as to which it will develop practical actions and not to the extent to which it will describe the situation.

Therefore, the LC must more quickly abandon the work methods that are characterized by descriptions of the situation and by issuing statements. It must act to develop as much as possible the revolutionary actions of the working people, revolutionary actions aimed at changing the situation and at advancing and further developing our revolution.

All this is naturally connected with the question of responsibility of the LC as a whole and of its leadership in particular. For, failures to implement adopted policies indicate a lack of responsibility that must be intensified in the coming period.

[Topolovacki] Would you kindly comment on this with an example?

[Zarkovic] Well, the most conspicuous example is provided by the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. We engaged the widest circle of the most able experts, scientific workers, and economic officials to prepare that program. All political leaderships of the country adopted the program. However, the program is being inconsistently and only halfway implemented. Partial interests are very strong in this connection and there is a tendency to only implement that part of the program which corresponds to these partial interests and not to joint interests. It is not abnormal that in a democratic society such as ours that partial interests manifest themselves. After all, this is what we have wanted to achieve through our delegate system, but to achieve, naturally, to the extent that these interests are in accord with socialism and self-management. However, our weakness is that we do not struggle enough for a more rapid synthesis of these interests, that we do not struggle enough to overcome these partial interests, and that we do not struggle enough to make the organs whose duty it is to implement the adopted policy to more efficiently fulfill their tasks.

[Topolovacki] As you have said yourself, polycentric statism is the reality that weakens the unity of the LCY and of society. What then must the LCY do in the coming period to prevent or at least diminish the effect of this statism?

[Zarkovic] It is a fact that in recent years bureaucratic statism in a polycentric form has been strengthened and this means that it has been strengthened at the levels of all our sociopolitical communities from communes through republics and provinces to the federation.

As far as the attitude of polycentric statism toward socialist self-management is concerned, this attitude is the same as that of the centralist statism. Both the polycentric and centralist statisms strive to drive back socialist self-management and to take into their own hands those social tasks which should be performed by the working people organized as self-managers in associated labor. But, at the same time, the polycentric statisms do not only clash with the socialist self-management but also among themselves, thereby contributing a great deal to weakening the unity of the country and the LCY.

It goes without saying that polycentric statism and its negative conequences cannot be overcome by returning to statist centralism. I think that our unity would not be strengthened at all this way. It would be just as weak as it is under conditions of polycentrism. After all, we have had the historical experience of statist centralism and we know to what troubles it led.

Therefore we can only overcome the polycentric as well as any other statisms by struggling to more consistently implement the position of workers and working people in associated labor according to the Constitution and to more consistently implement those constutitional provisions which provide for the workers organized as self-managers in associated labor to take into their own hands the affairs of expanded and general social reproduction and to push technocracy and bureaucracy, either centralist or polycentric, out of the way.

It goes without saying that we must act in several concrete areeas to achieve this and to develop socialist self-management. We have striven in the resolutions for the 13th LCY Congress to more concretely define the tasks of Communists in this respect. For this reason I will only briefly list some of these tasks.

The Delegate System is Formalized

It is necessary for us, first and foremost, to strengthen self-management in the basic organizations of associated labor. In the coming period the LC will resolutely strive to ensure that the basic organizations of associated labor continue to develop as the forms of fulfillment of direct self-managing rights of the working people in them and as the cells of development of self-management along the entire chain of work and creative activity in our society. It will strive to ensure that the basic organizations become the starting foundations of our society's integration on the basis of self-management to a greater extent than they are now. In other words, the LC will resist all those tendencies which try to diminish the role and importance of the basic organizations of associated labor as the basic cells of self-management, but, at the same time, it will also resist all dogmas and prejudices about the omnipotence of associated labor in its cellular forms, striving to ensure that the basic organizations will only be cells within a system of freely integrated associated labor. To be able to achieve this, we will have to struggle more resolutely than we have done until now against all group ownership tendencies within the organizations of associated labor. We will also have to more resolutely struggle against the anarchic tendencies to separate self-managing rights from self-managing obligations and responsibilities. We will have to develop the basic organizations to a greater extent as the peculiar commodity producers, ensuring thereby that the working people in them will be responsible both for the decisions made by them and for the way they manage social resources to a greater extent than is the case now.

Furthermore, I think that we will have to devote much greater attention to the development of the delegate system. We will have to do this all the more becaue the great opportunities provided by the delegate system for involving broad -- let me say, million-strong -- masses of the working people in decisionmaking on all social affairs have not been exhausted by far.

Conditions Have Been Created for Overcoming the Crisis

[Topolovacki] The country's economic as well as political crisis represents the main characteristic of the period between the 12th and the 13th LCY Congresses. In your opinion, what should characterize the period between the next two congresses?

[Zarkovic] Gradually emerging from the economic crisis and the crisis situation in other spheres of life in which our country now finds itself and opening up the long-term prospects for dynamic development under stable conditions should be, that is, I think it will be, the main characteristic of the period between the next two congresses. All the necessary conditions have been achieved for this characterization of that period. On the one hand, the LCY has elucidated the causes of our economic crisis and other difficulties and pointed out the directions of activities to overcome these difficulties and emerge from this situation. On the other hand, the society has become aware that we can only emerge from these difficulties by strengthening our unity and not by divisions and by developing self-management and not statism. It has further become aware that it is impossible to emerge from these difficulties without increased and even greater efforts, without even greater self-denials, without even better and more qualitative work, and without even greater reliance on our own forces. The awareness has also matured in the society that the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program can only be carried out if we continue to reorganize ourselves more quickly, if we implement the program as a whole, and if we more consistently consider our common interests and coordinate the partial interests on the basis of common interests. The 13th LCY Congress that is before us now will even further deepen our appraisals of the causes of the crisis and broaden our realization of the directions of activities aimed at overcoming this crisis. And I think that the 13th congress will stimulate the Communists and all subjective factors of the system to more quickly act to overcome these serious difficulties which our society faces today.

We can be confident that the period between the next two congresses will be marked as a period in which the crisis has been successfully overcome because our working people are firmly linked to the LCY's strategic orientations concerning the development of socialist self-management and the complete equality of our peoples and nationalities and because they are firmly resolved to allow no one to turn us from these strategic orientations. But, for their part, they will also do everything in their power to ensure that we will more quickly eliminate from the system and from practice everything that hinders our advance to fulfilling these our general goals and, most certainly, everything that moves us further away from them.

OUR WEAKNESS ENCOURAGES ADVERSARIES

In the coming period the LC must be more aggressive and more resolute in its ideological-political activity and it must be so in two directions. On the one hand, it must act more quickly to expose all contradictions encountered by our society from the revolutionary Marxist positions. And on the other hand, it must more resolutely oppose those ideological and political tendencies and currents in our society which, acting from the counterrevolutionary positions of the bourgeois right or from the positions of administratiave socialism, want to turn back the wheels of history and turn our development away from the course of socialist self-management. These forces have been strengthened under the conditions of our crisis and I think that in the coming period the LC should more resolutely struggle against them. But the LC will make the biggest contribution if it more successfully solves our social problems. For, the strength of our adversaries does not derive either from their numbers or from the force of their ideas but, first and foremost, from our weaknesses.

THE WORKERS CLASS NEEDS ITS EFFECTIVE STATE

We will have to do much more to explain certain unclear elements concerning the role of the state in our system. On the one hand, we must resist any spontaneous expansion of the state's authority in managing the affairs of social reproduction. On the other hand, we must more resolutely demand that the state much more effectively perform those of its functions which have been placed under its authority. We oppose statism, but we do not oppose the role of the state in our system as an instrument in the hands of workers and working people organized on the basis of self-management.... The extent to which the state ineffectively fulfills this role that it has is best evidenced by the extent to which certain rights of the working people and citizens before the organs of authority are not fulfilled, by the extent to which the court practice is slow, by the extent to which organs fail to perform their function of protecting social property, and so forth.... But let me not go on too long with this; we will have to discuss all these problems in much greater details at the 13th LCY Congress.

WHAT MUST BE CHANGED

You have asked me what the LC should change within itself to be able to more successfully accomplish these tasks.

I THINK THAT, FIRST AND FOREMOST, IT MUST BE TO A GREATER EXTENT AN ORGANIZATION OF THE WORKERS CLASS AND THE WORKING PEOPLE BOTH IN ITS COMPOSITION AND IN ITS METHOD OF WORK AND MUST EXPRESS THEIR INTERESTS AND THEIR VIEWS. FOR, THE WORKERS CLASS AND THE WORKING PEOPLE REPRESENT THE SOCIAL CATEGORY THAT HAS THE HIGHEST INTEREST IN SOCIALIST SELF-MANAGEMENT, THE UNITY OF THE YUGOSLAV COMMUNITY, AND MORE QUALITATIVE ECONOMIC OPERATIONS.

Furthermore I think that the LC must democratize its internal relations to a greater extent to make it possible for the energy of the million-strong LC membership body to even more strongly manifest itself. Its work cannot be reduced to the activities of forums, nor can it well determine its policy this way. And this policy most certainly cannot be successfully implemented without the revolutionary action and broadest initiative of members. And if members are to be able to be more active in implementing the policy, they must also be more active in forming it.

THE LC MUST ALSO STRENGTHEN ITS UNITY ON THE BASIS OF THE PRINCIPLE OF DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM. RECENTLY THIS PRINCIPLE HAS BEGUN TO BE VIOLATED AND THIS SITUATION HAS SERIOUSLY WEAKENED THE LC'S ACTION CAPABILITY.